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Neurodiagnostic Studies in Krabbe's Disease

To the Editor We read with interest the report by Basil T. Darras et al¹ describing the use of evoked potentials in the diagnosis of globoid cell leukodystrophy. Aside from the abnormalities seen on the neurophysiological studies, the authors also describe the computed tomographic (CT) appearance of their patient.

I would like to bring to the readers' attention that we have published the neuroradiologic findings (CT and magnetic resonance imaging [MRI]) and their progression in Krabbe's disease.² In that report, we documented the typical CT appearance of hyperdense lesions in the deep grey matter and periventricular white matter as well as commented on their unusual appearance in MRI. These lesions, both in CT and mainly in MRI, are progressive. Thus, Krabbe's disease, even in its early stages, seems to have a typical spectrum of findings on several commonly used diagnostic modalities. These findings should alert clinicians and aid them in choosing the appropriate enzymatic diagnostic studies.

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